

The Newberry Herald and News.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1902

TWICE A WEEK. \$1.50 A YEAR

A Fist Fight in the Senate.

SENATORS TILLMAN AND McLAURIN
COME TO BLOWS.

Senator Tillman Charges Senator McLa-
urin with Being Governed by Improper
Motives in Voting for the Ratification of
the Treaty of Paris—Senator McLa-
urin Declares that the Statement is a Willful
Malicious and Deliberate Lie. Where-
upon Tillman Jumped at McLa-
urin and Hit Him, and McLa-
urin Hit Back, and
they had a Rough and Tumble Fight.

Washington, Feb. 22.—In accordance
with a long-time custom on Washington's
birthday the farewell address of Wash-
ington was read to the senate today im-
mediately after the body convened at 11
o'clock Senator Burrows, of Michigan,
read the immortal document.

At the conclusion of the reading at
11:30 Senator Lodge presented a mem-
orial from the Massachusetts legislature in
favor of such an amendment to the con-
stitution, as would place it within the
power of congress to enact laws regulat-
ing the hours of labor in the various
states.

When routine business had been con-
cluded Senator Tillman resumed his
speech in opposition to the pending Phil-
ippine tariff bill, which he began yester-
day. He referred to the reading of Wash-
ington's farewell address as similar to the
reading in our churches of the Son on the
Mount, as the one evidently has as
little effect as the other, as it seemed that
we today are prone to spit upon the
principles enunciated by the Father of
his Country.

Discussing the Philippine tariff bill
he declared that no revenues were needed by
the insular government in the Philippines
as it had ample funds. The sole object of
the bill was that the Philippine Archipel-
ago should be exploited and made to fur-
nish an opportunity to the few to reap a
golden harvest from the islands.

He declared further along, with respect
to Cuba, that the purpose of the adminis-
tration was to give protection to the Cu-
ban plantations in order to put millions
of dollars in the pockets of sugar and to-
bacco trusts. Thus it was, too, with the
Philippines. It was proposed to give the
Oriental Archipelago the same sort of
free trade as Porto Rico had been given.
That was the "game," he insisted, and
just as sure as the sun shines it was the
purpose to afford American capitalists every
opportunity to acquire possession of the
valuable properties in the Philip-
pines. "Yet," said he, "God save the
mark, I cannot be honest."

Senator Tillman maintained that in-
stead of trying to civilize and elevate the
Philippines the government might better
have spent some of the \$400,000,000 ex-
pended in the Philippines in colonizing
the negroes in the southern states of this
country.

HOW THE FIGHT WAS PROVOKED.

When he later directed a question at
his friends on the other side of the cham-
ber, Senator Spooner inquired to whom
he referred.

"I have many friends on the republican
side," said Senator Tillman. "Personally
you are a nice, clean-hearted set of
men, but politically you are the most in-
famous cowards and hypocrites that ever
happened." [Laughter.]

In the course of his speech Senator
Tillman became involved in a lively collo-
quy with Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin,
regarding the ratification of the Paris treaty.
The South Carolina senator referred to
Senator Spooner's comments in his speech
yesterday upon the treaty taken by William
J. Bryan in securing the ratification of
the treaty. He agreed with the Wisconsin
senator that the influence of Mr. Bryan
was potent, but insisted that even his
influence was not sufficient to induce the
senator to ratify the treaty, for after he
had done all that it was possible for him
to do, Senator Tillman asserted, the re-
publicans yet lacked votes enough to se-
cure ratification.

"You know," he shouted, shaking his
finger at the republican side, "how those
votes necessary were secured."
"How were they secured?" demanded
Senator Spooner.

"I know if the senator does not," re-
plied Senator Tillman. "I have received
information in confidence from that side
of the chamber. I know from that that
improper influences were used in getting
those votes."

"Name the man," insisted Senator
Spooner, "upon whom those influences
were brought to bear. It is due the sena-
tor and due the country that he name
him. A man who impeaches another in
confidence is a coward. If the senator
knows of any man who has been improperly
influenced he should name him."
"I know," asserted Senator Tillman,
"that the patronage, the Federal patron-
age, of a state has been parcelled out to a
senator since the ratification of that
treaty."

"What state?" demanded Senator
Spooner.

"South Carolina," shouted Senator
Tillman.

"Name," said Senator Spooner, "I leave
you to fight the matter out with your col-
league."

"Well," retorted Senator Tillman, "I
never shirk the responsibility for a state-
ment I make. I know that he (Senator
McLa-
urin, his colleague,) voted for the
treaty. I know that improper influences
were brought to bear. I know what I be-
lieve."

"You simply believe," retorted Senator
Spooner, "what you do not know."

AN INTERLUDE.

This ended the incident for the time,
but the feeling engendered manifested
itself later in a thrilling and sensational
scene.

Senator Tillman continuing his speech,
read some letters from soldiers in the
Philippines, detailing the alleged cruelties
practiced upon the natives by the
American forces. He told of 160 Filipinos
of whom the writer stated the water cure
had been administered, resulting in the
death of all but 26 of them.

Senator Hoar interrupted to say that
he had received many letters making
charges against the American forces, but
in every instance the writers had given
him the information either in confidence
or as incidents of which they merely had
heard and of which they professed to
know nothing personally. He protested
against information of that kind and de-
clared: "I do not want anybody to tell
me in strict confidence of a murder."

Senator Burton, of Kansas, interrupted

to defend Gen. Funston, upon whom, he
said, the comments of Senator Tillman
had reflected, as the soldiers who were
charged in the letters the South Carolina
senator had read with the cruelties were
under Gen. Funston's command. Senator
Burton read Gen. Funston's explicit de-
nial of the very story which had been re-
ferred to by Senator Tillman, the denial
concluding with the statement:

"This statement I wish to read as an
atrocious lie, without the slightest foun-
dation. Statements of this kind are simply
braggadocio and this braggadocio is re-
peated in the senate of the United
States."

Senator Burton quoted Gen. Funston as
saying that practices of this kind some-
times were resorted to by the Macabebes
scouts (natives).

"That's a confession of the truth of the
charges," shouted Senator Tillman. He
disclaimed, however, any reflections upon
Gen. Funston.

Soon afterwards Senator Tillman con-
cluded his remarks.

Scarcely had he resumed his seat when
there was enacted one of the most sensa-
tional scenes ever witnessed in the his-
tory of the United States Senate.

McLAURIN ENTERS THE RING.

Pale to the lips and trembling with
the emotion which in vain he endeavored to
control, Senator McLa-
urin, of South Carolina, rose and addressed the Senate,
speaking to a question of personal privi-
lege. Instantly a hush fell over the Sena-
te and over the people in the thronged
galleries. The very atmosphere seemed
saturated with excitement.

With breathless interest the auditors, both
on the floor and in the galleries hung upon
every word uttered by the South Carolina
senator. Despite the emotion under
which he was laboring Senator McLa-
urin seemed to be the calmest man in
the chamber. He spoke with deli-
beration and his enunciation was clear
and distinct. Every word he uttered
seemed to be felt, as well as heard, in the
remotest parts of the historic old hall.

"Mr. President," he began, "I rise to a
question of special privilege."
He had voiced less than a dozen words,
yet the excitement by this time was in-
tense. All seemed to realize that a por-
tentous event was about to happen. Sena-
tor Scott, of West Virginia, moved rest-
lessly about in the rear of the chamber
and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms B. W.
Layton rose from his seat as if to listen
the better to what was about to be said.

WHAT SENATOR McLAURIN SAID.

"During my absence," continued Sena-
tor McLa-
urin, "a few moments ago from the Sena-
te chamber in attendance upon the commit-
tee on Indian affairs, the Sena-
tor who has just taken his seat (Senator
Tillman) said that improper influen-
ces had been used in changing the vote
of somebody on that treaty, and then
went on later and said that he applied to
the Senator from South Carolina, who
had been given the patronage in that
State. I think I got the sense of the con-
troversy."

Still controlling himself with an effort,
but still speaking very calmly and with a
carefully modulated tone, Senator Mc-
La-
urin said, and his words cut through the
Senate chamber like a knife:

"I desire to state, Mr. President, I
would not use as strong language as I in-
tended had I not soon after the Senate met
replied to these insinuations and said that
they were untrue."

I now say," continued Senator Mc-
La-
urin with distinct emphasis upon every
word and half turning towards his col-
league (Senator Tillman) who sat in the
same row, only three seats away, "that
the statement is a willful, malicious and
deliberate lie."

Senator McLa-
urin got no further with his statement.

TILLMAN STRIKES FIRST BLOW.

Senator Tillman, who was occupying
his regular seat on the main aisle, sprang
with tiger-like ferocity at his colleague.
Senator Teller, of Colorado, who was sit-
ting at his desk between the two South
Carolina Senators, was swept aside with-
out ceremony. Indeed, the infuriated
Tillman climbed over him in his effort to
reach Senator McLa-
urin.

Without the slightest hesitation Senator McLa-
urin sprang to meet the attack half way. Sena-
tor Tillman aimed a wild blow at his col-
league with his right fist. It landed upon
Senator McLa-
urin's forehead, just above the left eye,
although its force was partially spent upon
Senator McLa-
urin's arm, which he raised in an effort to parry
the blow.

McLAURIN HITS BACK.

Instantly Senator McLa-
urin's right arm
shot out, the blow landing upon Senator
Tillman's face, apparently upon the nose.
Again Senator Tillman struck out franti-
cally, this time with his left hand. The
blow did not land upon Senator McLa-
urin. Then followed a wild scuffle, both
Senators clutching at each other madly.

Sensors Warren and Scott, both of
whom are powerful men, rushed toward
the combatants to separate them. As-
sistant Sergeant-at-Arms Layton sprang
over desks in his effort to reach the bel-
ligerent Senators.

Just as he seized Senator McLa-
urin Senator Tillman aimed a left-handed blow
at his colleague, which struck Mr. Layton
in the face. Fortunately the blow was
glancing and did no special harm.

THE COMBATANTS SEPARATED.

Mr. Layton tore them apart. Both Sena-
tors still were striking at each other,
some of the blows landing upon Mr. Lay-
ton.

An instant later the angry Senators
were pinioned in the arms of Senators
Scott and Warren. They were dragged
further apart, although they still made
ineffectual efforts to reach each other.
Finally they were forced into their seats.

Senator McLa-
urin, though very pale,
seemed to be the calmer of the two. Sena-
tor Tillman was as white as a sheet. As
he sat in his seat he drew his handker-
chief from his pocket and wiped his face
from his face, that seemingly was flowing
slightly from his nose. Until that time
it had not been supposed that blood had
been drawn in the encounter.

During the fight Senators all over the
chamber were on their feet. Not a word,
however, was spoken. The Senate never
in its history had received such a shock.

AFTER THE FIGHT.

The President pro tem (Senator Frye)
was the first to regain composure. In
calm and impassioned tones he directed
that the Senate be in order. He rapped
sharply two or three times with his gavel
and in a few minutes a semblance of or-
der was obtained, although Senators, hav-

ing by this time partially recovered from
the shock, moved hurriedly about the
chamber.

Senator Gallinger was first to address
the Chair. "Mr. President, I ask that the
doors be closed." Again the President
pro tem requested the Senate to be in or-
der and that Senators resume their seats.

It was reserved for Senator Fritchard,
of North Carolina, in a measure to relieve
the strain under which all were laboring.
He desired to address the Senate on the
pending Philippines bill and, calling for
the attention of the Chair, he said:

"If the Senator from South Carolina
(Senator McLa-
urin) has concluded"—
He was interrupted by Senator McLa-
urin, who said very calmly: "I will now
proceed with my remarks, which were
unintentionally interrupted."

"I call the Senator from South Carolina
to order," interrupted Senator Teller.
"Which one of the Senators?" inquired
Senator McLa-
urin with some asperity.

"This one," said Senator Teller, indica-
ting Senator McLa-
urin. "And the other
one, too, for that matter."

"Mr. President," interrupted Senator
Foraker, "join in that." "Surely," he
continued, with great feeling, his face yet
pale with excitement, "there is some way
to protect the dignity of this body."

"Certainly," said Senator Burrows, who
had been endeavoring vainly to get the
eye of the Chair. "And the Senate can
not let this thing pass, Mr. President."

"Mr. President," again said Senator
Gallinger, "asked that the doors be
closed."

"Mr. President," said Senator Foraker,
who had moved into the main aisle, "I
move that the Senate go into executive
session."

Without comment, every Senator labor-
ing yet under the emotion which all en-
deavored to conceal, the motion was
agreed to and at 2:53 the doors were
closed.

BOTH SENATORS IN CONTEMPT.

The proceedings after the doors were
closed covered almost two hours of time
and resulted in the adoption of a resolu-
tion in the form of an order as follows:

Ordered, that the two Senators from
the State of South Carolina be declared
in contempt of the senate on account of the
altercation and personal encounter be-
tween them this day, in open session, and
that the matter be referred to the
committee on privileges and elections,
with instructions to report what action
shall be taken by the senate in regard
thereto.

The discussion which occurred in the
secret session was based largely upon the
above resolution, the first suggestion of
which was made by Senator Foraker.
In presenting the resolution immediately
after the doors of the chamber were
closed, Senator Foraker took occasion to
remark that the occurrence had been an
outrage upon the dignity of the senate,
of which the senate should take cogni-
zance.

Senator Hoar endorsed the resolution
of Senator Foraker, but said he thought
the action of the Senate should be more
explicit than contemplated by the reso-
lution. He therefore moved to amend
it, the two Senators from South Carolina
by ordering that the two Senators from
South Carolina be declared in contempt
of the Senate for disorderly conduct and
speech in its presence, and that both
should be taken into custody. In sup-
port of this amendment he said that
any Court or any other parliamentary
body would commit men for so grave an
offense against its dignity to await its
judgment. The reference of the matter
to a committee would be, he said, on a
line with a Court's reference to an audi-
tor or a referee, and the offenders should
be restrained during the investigation.

BOTH WILLING TO APOLOGIZE.

Senator Blackburn and other Senators
then stated that the two South Carolina
Senators were willing to apologize, and
in view of the vote of the contempt,
and in view of this statement, Senator
Hoar withdrew the portion of his amend-
ment providing for their commitment.

Senator Foraker then accepted the
amendment of Senator Hoar and it was
embodied in the resolution. Before the
vote was taken a number of Senators
spoke, and while there were many kind
utterances regarding both Senators
there was no exception in the opin-
ions expressed as to the gravity and
seriousness of the offense. Among the
Senators who thus delivered themselves
were Messrs. Teller, Fairbanks, Hanna,
Blackburn and Spooner.

Senator Hanna suggested that, serious
as had been the encounter in the Senate,
it was not so grave as the charge of mis-
conduct made against Senator McLa-
urin, and he thought that an investigation
under taken should extend to that matter.

Senator Teller, while uniting with
other Senators in deprecating the occur-
rence, said that it was not unexpected
that there had been other similar af-
fairs on the floor of the Senate, and in-
stances among others the encounter be-
tween Senators Benton and Foote. He
also suggested that Senator Spooner was
not entirely blameless for to-day's occur-
rence, because by his interrogatories
he had provoked Senator Tillman to
make explicitly the charges which had
been vaguely made before his inter-
ference in the debate.

Replying to this statement, Senator
Spooner said that he had been of the
opinion that Senator Tillman should
either make his changes or move for an
inquiry by the Senate if he believed them
to be well founded. There was much
discussion as to whether the vote on the
Foraker amendment should be taken in
open or in secret session. A motion
was made by Senator Teller looking to
the opening of the doors. This was
voted down—18 to 42.

The Republican Senators generally ex-
pressed themselves as willing to hear the
apologies promised, but generally insis-
ted that there should be first action on
the resolution.

On the suggestion of Senator Bacon
there was a division of the two branches
of the question. The first vote was ta-
ken on the declaration that the two Sena-
tors were in contempt, and it prevailed
by a unanimous vote of 67 to 0 on a roll-
call. The remainder of the resolution,
referring to the matter to the committee
on privileges and elections, was adopted
without a roll-call.

Both the South Carolina Senators re-
mained in their seats during the entire
secret session. They conferred occa-
sionally with their friends, but neither
made an attempt to address the Senate.

IN OPEN SESSION AGAIN.

After the secret session the Senate at
5:15 resumed business in open session.

Evidence was abundant that the secret
session had been more or less exciting.
Nearly every Senator in the chamber was
on his feet. Groups of Senators were
gathered here and there about the cham-
ber, all discussing the portentous event
which had thrown the dignified body into
a ferment.

As soon as order could be restored Sena-
tor Blackburn said that as the seal of
secrecy had been removed from the se-
cret session just held, he was at liberty
to say that during that session he had
made a statement to the Senate of what
the Senator of South Carolina (Tillman)
was prepared and pleased to say to the
Senate. He explained that both Sena-
tors from South Carolina had been de-
clared in contempt of the Senate.

He desired now to know, and he
wanted the Chair to rule upon the point,
was whether any statement could be
made to the Senate in open session by
either of the Senators while they were
in contempt of the Senate.

Senator Foraker interrupted to suggest
that unanimous consent be given to the
Senators to make their statement.

A QUESTION OR ORDER.

Senator Blackburn declined to hear
for a moment any suggestion that unan-
imous consent be given them to ad-
dress the Senate. That they were in
contempt all Senators—all the world
—now knew. What he wanted to know
was whether Senators in contempt could
address the Senate, not as a matter of
courtesy, but as a matter of right? On
that point he demanded a ruling by the
Chair.

The discussion on this question was
quite long, and was participated in by
Senator Blackburn, Senator Patterson,
Senator Foraker and Senator Teller.

THE SPEAKER'S DECISION.

Other senators showed a disposition to
discuss the subject further, but President
Pro Tem Frye announced that he was
ready to rule and said:

"While these two senators are declared
to be in contempt the chair could not
recognize either if he should rise and ad-
dress the chair, but on motion made by
any senator that they be heard the chair
would recognize the senator making the
motion and would hold that the motion
was in order. In the ordinary transgres-
sion of the rules or violation of order the
senator violating it must take his chair
and cannot be recognized by the pre-
siding officer again until the senate has
relieved him of that by motion. Of
course the senators from South Carolina
can be relieved from the condition in
which they are now so far as recognition
by the chair is concerned by a motion
and by a majority vote. What will hap-
pen after the two senators have purged
themselves so far as it is possible of the
contempt the chair will be prepared to
rule whenever that question is raised."

At the conclusion of the ruling of
President Frye Senator Blackburn said:

"I move that the senior senator from
South Carolina be given the floor."

"Why one senator from South Carolina?"
interjected Senator Spooner.

"I move that the two senators from
South Carolina—" began Senator Black-
burn.

"That's right," said Senator Spooner.
"—be given the floor," continued Sena-
tor Blackburn, "to make any statement
in their own way to the senate to purge
themselves of the contempt."

The motion was carried.

In a breathless silence Senator Tillman
rose to address the senate. He was calm
and collected and gave no indication by
his manner of the tremendous scene in
which he had been one of the principal
actors but a short time before. He spoke
deliberately and either one of the hun-
dreds of the auditors leaned forward
eagerly to catch his words. Said he:

SENATOR TILLMAN'S APOLOGY.

"Mr. President: I have always es-
teemed it an honor and privilege to be a
member of this body. I had never had
any legislative experience when I came
here and my previous service as governor
of South Carolina for four years had un-
fitted me in a measure to enter this as-
sembly with that dignity and reg-
ard, proper regard, I will say, for its
traditions and habits and rules that is
desirable."

"I have been here seven years. I have
in that time learned to judge men with a
little more exactness of spirit than I did
when I came here. I have found a great
many people here in whose personal in-
tegrity and honor and regard for their
obligations as gentlemen I have implicit
confidence; but I have seen so much of
partisanship, I have seen so much of
what I consider slavish submission to
party domination, that I confess I have
felt somewhat at a loss how to judge men
who in one aspect appeared to be so high
and clean and honorable and in another
appeared more or less despicable. I say
because of the fact that one of the
senators has seen fit to allude to some
matters that occurred in the debate this
afternoon. I now want to say that so far
as any action of mine has caused any
senator here, or the senate as a body, or
the people of the United States to feel
that I have been derelict, and that I have
not shown that courtesy and proper re-
servation of the rules of this body, that I
regret it; I apologize for it. I was ready
to do that two minutes after I had acted,
but under the provocation which was
known to all of you I could not have
acted otherwise than I did, and while I
apologize to the senate and am sorry that
it has occurred, I have nothing more to
say."

SENATOR McLAURIN'S APOLOGY.

Senator McLa-
urin rose at the conclusion
of Senator Tillman's address. He, too,
was calm, but it was evident that he
was suppressing his emotion by an effort.
He spoke with greater feeling than had
been manifested by his colleague, particu-
larly when he told the senate how sorely
he had been tried by the accusations
which had been made against him from
time to time. He said that he did not
realize that I was in contempt of the
senate, but at the same time, as the sena-
te has ruled that I am in contempt of
this honorable body, I beg leave to
apologize.

"I desire to say, Mr. President, that I
have been very sorely and severely tried.
I was in attendance on the committee on
Indian affairs when I received a message
from a friend in the senate that my pre-
sence was needed here."

"The history of the vote on the Span-
ish treaty is known to all of you. There

have been statements made in news-
papers and insinuations that I had been
influenced to improper motives in con-
nection with my vote on that treaty.
Knowing in my soul and knowing that
God in heaven also knows that it was
false, when I was told that it was ex-
torted down to me I was so outraged by
what I considered a most brutal assault
upon my honor as a man, and especially
in view of the fact that in the beginning
of the session, after the action of my
party associates, I made a most careful
and deliberate statement, explaining all
those matters, I did not feel, as a man,
that I could ever hold up my head again
if I did not resent it in the place where it
was declared, in the strongest and most
forceful terms that I could employ."

"With that, Mr. President, I am done,
except I have this to say: If there is any
more talk of that kind or any more."

As Senator McLa-
urin uttered the last
sentences of his address, intimating that
if there was any further effort to press
upon him the accusations which had been
made against him there might be trouble,
there was an evident stir in the senate.
Several senators rose to their feet, as if
half expecting a renewed outbreak of
trouble. Senator Bacon, of Georgia, and
Senator Patterson, of Colorado, both of
whom were sitting near Senator Mc-
La-
urin, urged him to stop where he was,
Senator Patterson saying:

"I beg the senator to refrain."

"I will refrain then, Mr. President,"
said Senator McLa-
urin. As he resumed
his seat he made an effort to compose
himself as if to dispel any fear on the
part of those about him that it might have
been his intention to precipitate further
disturbances by any violent comments.

STATUS OF OUR SENATORS.

The status of Senators Tillman and
McLa-
urin is that they are still in con-
tempt of the senate, and only by vote of
the senate can they be recognized either
to speak or to vote on any question what-
ever. The senate is operating under a
clause of Section 5, Article I, of the Con-
stitution, which recites:

"Each house may determine the rules of
its proceedings, punish members for
disorderly behavior, and with the con-
currence of two-thirds expel a member."

The senate adopted a resolution de-
claring both Tillman and McLa-
urin in contempt. By a vote both were
allowed to make statements in which both
apologized for their actions. But the sena-
te took no further action, and the resolu-
tion referring the matter to the committee
on privileges and elections is still in opera-
tion, and until the committee is dis-
charged or the senate relieves South Car-
olina senators of the contempt, they must
remain silent in the senate. This is the
judgment of all senators who have con-
sidered the question and the presiding
officer, it is said, will refuse to recognize
their right to participate in the proceed-
ings until the order of contempt is vacated.

THE CAUSE INDIRECTLY.

Way down under the surface it is be-
lieved that the friction between Senator
Tillman and Senator McLa-
urin is due to the fact that they are now engaged in over
the pending appointments of Mr. Koester,
as clerk of internal revenue, and Post-
masters Richardson, Chaffee and Purcell,
at Greenville, Aiken and Newberry,
respectively. All of the appointments were
made at the instance of Senator Mc-
La-
urin, and are being held up in commit-
tee, it is said, indirectly, by Senator Till-
man.

ROOSEVELT'S RULING.

President Announces His Conclusion in
Schley Case.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The Pres-
ident has given his decision in the
matter of the Schley appeal, which
is, to say the least, diplomatic. He
seems to have been trying to mollify
both sides and steer between the
two, and has most probably ended
by offending both.

All matters before the battle of
Santiago are considered as out of
the sphere of inquiry, as, if Schley
was guilty of misconduct, his of-
fenses had been condoned by the
silence of his superiors. In the bat-
tle itself the President thinks that
there was no actual commanders-in-
chief; that it was a captains' battle.

He thinks Schley's loop was the only
blunder of the battle; but that
afterwards Schley did all he could
have done. He says that Sampson
was technically commander-in-chief,
and as such was entitled to his pro-
motion ahead of Schley.

MR. LEVER'S CONTEST.

Hearing Before the Election Committee of
the House Today.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Commit-
tee No. 2 on contested elections held
a hearing today on the case of Dantz-
ler vs. Stokes, in which the right of
Mr. Lever, elected to succeed Mr.
Stokes, to a seat in congress is in-
volved. Mr. Moss, of Orangeburg,
appears for Mr. Lever. Dantzler is
represented by counsel but is not
present himself. Several members
of the South Carolina delegation
were present at the hearing, includ-
ing Elliott, Talbert, Johnson and
Scurborough.

Mr. A. G. Flowers, who was the
other day appointed to a clerkship
in the government printing office,
has arrived in Washington from his
home at Sumter, S. C. It is stated
that his appointment was made un-
der the civil service rules. Mr.
Flowers is well known to the South
Carolina delegation in congress.